HUMAN EVENTS

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America First: The best-kept secret in the country is that America stands first in military power in the world today, and has demonstrated that fact in the past few weeks.

The "hush-hush" boys in most of the press (who scream against "secrecy" when it protects our military secrets and energetically apply the cotton-wool when the truth about our great power threatens to come out) have sought to muffle and blunt recognition of the real situation. Such is the conclusion of military men in the Capital, who are prevented from making public statements by orders from "higher up," but who in the past few days have privately disclosed their real opinions to HUMAN EVENTS.

The top brass point to the achievement of the Pioneer satellite—82 pounds sent up 79,000 miles into space: "one of the greatest military breakthroughs of our times," they term it. Yet most of the press have treated it merely as a partial, if hopeful, failure in the Jules Verne enterprise to reach the moon.

The real significance of the Pioneer is that the Air Force demonstrated a thrust greater than any seen before in the world, far outstripping the Russian sputniks and reducing boastful Moscow to silence. The rocket's thrust ("demonstrating a greater pull than Sherman Adams ever did") has shown that the US now possesses the machinery equivalent to that necessary to propel an Intercontinental Ballistic Missile to the heart of Soviet Russia. (The "return" of such a missile into the earth's atmosphere has yet to be worked out, but is expected within six months.)

This is the real significance of the Pioneer, say these military men, who shrug their shoulders scornfully at "moon madness" and contemplate happily the concrete military achievement. They further point out that this represents a truly breathtaking advance in just a year, and recall how pessimistic were the prognostications in October, 1957, just following the first Russian sputnik. Finally, they add, the Pioneer was developed and launched by an "All-American" team of technicians, unaided by the vaunted German scientists who have been working here since World War II.

● Next—America won a grand slam in the so-called "China crisis," as the first phase of that much debated matter came to a close with the Chinese Reds' lame extension of their voluntarily initiated cease-fire. There may or may not be another phase (it could reappear as trouble in Berlin or elsewhere), but it was America's military might—aided by the guts of the Chinese Nationalists—which aced out the Red artillery barrage. The hovering Seventh Fleet and the sensational "Sidewinder" missiles which shot the Red Air Force out of the skies provided the high cards. General Kuter, head of the US Air Force in Asia, said as much a fortnight ago, but apparently was subsequently muzzled by "higher ups." Full credit is given to the courage of Secretary Dulles, who pushed the wishes of the Joint Chiefs over on Ike and fought the pressure coming from the "kitchen cabinet" to appease Soviet Russia. Such is the verdict in the purlieus of the Pentagon, where the facts are known and discussed privately with much animation.

● This being the case, say the Pentagonites, why on earth don't Ike and the GOP high command spread-eagle on the facts, and launch a counteroffensive in the realm of political and diplomatic warfare? Generals and Admirals, knowledgeable in their own craft, are *naif* in politics and do not allow for the "kitchen cabinet," "liberal" Brother Milton and his private advice, *etc.* But even Capitol Hill is growing restive, and observations are frequently heard to the effect that "Ike and the Republicans ought to cash in on this victory."

High marks in this direction are awarded to Vice President Nixon, who knew what to say and when, and how to take the offensive. In Portland, Oregon, October 3, Nixon said: "Mr. Stevenson has proposed that among the steps which should be taken to settle the Formosa crisis and pave the way for admission of the Chinese Communist Government into the UN is to have the United Nations conduct a plebiscite to allow the people of Formosa to choose the kind of government they want. I should like to make a counterproposal for which there is far more justification.

> **"That would be to ask that the 600 million people living under the dictatorship of the Chinese Communist Government be allowed to participate in a free election supervised by the United Nations to determine whether they approve of their Government. And the same principle should be extended to Hungary and the other slave satellites."**

This idea is spreading. It found some expression in a column by Marguerite Higgins (in the *New York Herald Tribune*, October 13), who talked of demanding a plebiscite in Fukien Province (from which the Red artillery barrage was launched).

Capitol Hill, it can be reported, is waiting to see whether Ike, on his present political tour, really exploits the victories chalked up by the military.

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Political Inaction: As reports from the various congressional races pour into Washington, one trend is unfortunately discernible: failure of "fat cats" to provide sufficient money for deserving conservative candidates, while labor bosses pour truly enormous funds into the coffers of "liberal" candidates and work with tireless energy. Cynics on Capitol Hill satirize the prevailing talk about business-in-politics as mostly talk, as long as the money bags are kept shut.

Business, it is pointed out, not only withholds funds from Modern Republican candidates—that's understandable—but also declines to subsidize the campaigns of rock-ribbed conservatives who are having tough battles, and who have no money to pay for TV appearances, *etc.* COPE meanwhile underwrites TV spots for their opponents. So runs the refrain on Capitol Hill, and specific cases are cited.

● In Wisconsin, the Republicans have a staunch conservative candidate for Senator, Judge Roland Steinle, backed by a united party. Steinle stands four-square for conservatism. Yet the progress of his campaign has been slowed because of lack of money for publicity, radio and TV. Various necessary projects in these fields have been abandoned.

Why? The story goes that several GOP money raisers, in the middle of the campaign, have gone away for a week's hunting in another state! Meanwhile, Steinle's opponent enjoys frequent TV appearances and many radio broadcasts. This candidate, the ineffable Senator Proxmire, has publicly admitted receiving over 90 per cent of his funds from out of state, from Easterners.

Obviously, the *esprit de corps* of Wisconsin business does not match the character of the GOP's dynamic conservative candidate. In the Capital, it is observed that Wisconsin is a rich industrial and agricultural state. If it can't afford to support such a candidate, it will deserve what it will get when the New Dealers press home pro-labor boss legislation during the next session of Congress. (See "Labor Front" item, below.)

● In California, Senator Knowland's recent upturn in chances, the result of his hammering on the vulnerable Pat Brown, is similarly handicapped by lack of funds. Of course, a sizeable segment of the business community—vested interests connected with the "me-too" Governor, Goodwin Knight—have sabotaged Knowland from the beginning. But other, dreamy business figures relax in the comfortable delusion, "well, we'll come back in '60." Capitol Hill political workers are dubious about the political sagacity of business, if businessmen fail to realize that control of a state government for two years before a general election is the first step to a general election victory.

● California and Wisconsin are rich, big money states. In Kansas, where strongly conservative Representative Wint Smith is waging a dogged fight, the money situation is different. There, Smith is desperately short of funds, and gets none from the GOP committees. He needs support from outside of his state. Smith shows up on the ADA ratings of Congressmen (see this week's Article Section) as voting 100 per cent conservative. He therefore faces the formidable opposition of the money-rich Democrats and labor bosses. He has a fine conservative, states' rights record, and possesses high congressional seniority (if re-elected, he could some day head a powerful committee).

Labor Front: In Detroit, capital of the labor-union world, Walter Reuther's agents are already passing out the word privately that the days of the McClellan Rackets Committee are numbered. They say that after the November elections (in which they expect to extend their power over Congress) a build-up in the press for extinction of the famous committee will commence. When the new and largely labor-dominated Congress assembles in January, they say, the parliamentary wheels will start working to block continuation of the committee's activities.

Washington labor experts believe that this plan, as reported from Detroit, has long been considered by Reuther and will soon be put in the works. They point out:

(1) Reuther's Capital operatives realize that ere long all the avenues of investigation of Reuther's enemy, Hoffa, and his Teamsters (as well as a few other old AFL unions) will be exhausted. When that happens, they fear, the committee will have to turn to other labor union evils, such as secondary boycotts, strike violence, lack of union democracy, *etc.* In these fields, the committee will have to probe CIO unions. *Ergo*—close up the show, say the labor skates.

(2) By this time, the Reuther crowd has come to the conclusion that the McClellan Committee hearings, while principally damaging to the Teamster bosses, have also created public reaction against labor bosses in general. The Reuther crowd tolerated the McClellan operation (a) because, thanks to the Kennedy boys and McClellan, the probings were principally focussed on Reuther's enemy, Hoffa; and (b) because they felt that some concession to rising public criticism of labor unions was necessary. Now, they conclude, the time approaches when the curtain should be run down on the whole business. They count on their good friends in Congress, Democratic leaders Lyndon Johnson and Sam Rayburn, to end the performance.

● *Relaxed business executives may not expect it, but will wake up with a start when the labor crowd in the Senate next session pushes for amendment of the Taft-Hartley Act, so that state right-to-work laws will be made illegal. If the Republicans suffer a net loss of ten seats or more in the Senate, say those who cover the Hill, the pro-labor majority will have enough votes to push such legislation through and to pass it over a Presidential veto. This would also happen in the case of vetoes of other radical legislation.*

Key Contest: In New York, Rockefeller influence and money have given Nelson's bid for the Governorship a lift—widely ballyhooed by "liberal" reporters. But too little notice is given to another lift—a surge of indignant GOP voters against Rockefeller. Advocacy of a "split ticket"—"vote for Harriman and Keating [GOP candidate for Senator]"—is taking shape in a considerable postcard campaign. This recalls a similar campaign aimed at GOP Governorship candidate Irving Ives in 1954, which defeated that Modern Republican. Also, many upstate Republicans will "sit on their hands" because they

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consider the Rockefeller-Harriman race a "Tweedledum *vs.* Tweedledee" affair—"just one New Dealer against another."

Feeding this fire in the GOP is resentment that the Rockefeller leaders have snubbed Vice President Nixon. It is known that upstate GOP leaders Mahoney and Taylor express anger at the Rockefeller failure to invite Nixon to a real, first-class party rally. Behind all this, there grows an acute awareness that the "Man Behind Nelson" is Thomas E. Dewey, the evil genius who swerved the GOP from traditional Republicanism in 1952, defeated Taft and brought about the present Modern GOP debacle. If Nelson wins—so the warning runs—Dewey and Rockefeller (installed in Albany) will again prepare a Modern Republican sellout in the convention of 1960.

Pat Brown Unmasked: In a recent Article Section, a HUMAN EVENTS correspondent on the West Coast attacked the fiction that Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, Democratic candidate for the Governorship of California, is a middling-to-conservative Democrat. Brown and his party, the record shows, are cheek-by-jowl with the most extreme left-wing elements in the country.

Further information on the close line-up of Brown and his party with the far left was the recent revelation of some of the contents of the official platform of the California Democrats, adopted this summer. This document is full of wild-eyed proposals which demonstrate conclusively the party's total subservience to Walter Reuther and others of his ilk. It proposes increasing unemployment benefits to the staggering total of $260 a month, tax free, along with other lush unemployment benefits designed to keep people away from work, on the dole.

The most slavish of the platform's provisions, however, is the proposal that the State of California boycott any firm against which a strike is being conducted—regardless of the merits of the case.

Also reflecting on the "moderation" of Brown's cause is an article circulating in the Capital, reprinted from the magazine, *National Republic*. The article recalls Brown's 1955 ruling, in his capacity as State Attorney General, that prayer in California schools was illegal and unconstitutional, even if the teacher wanted to introduce it, and even if atheist and agnostic students were excused from participation. The prayer in question, affirming belief in "almighty God," was acceptable to all religious faiths, but allegedly offensive to the "religious beliefs" of atheists. Brown also banned any reading from the Bible to the students, even without comment, as opposed to the US Constitution!

The National Republic article poses the question: would Brown then also ban the pledge of allegiance to the American flag, which states that we are "one Nation, under God"?

Inflation: "Inflation is not inevitable—it is not something which we must accept with resignation as part of our way of life. It is manmade and it can be controlled." So declared Under Secretary of the Treasury Julian B. Baird, in a speech in Chicago, October 11. Baird admitted that the seeds of new inflationary pressures are present, but claimed that the economy "has strong counterforces which can act as powerful deterrents to inflationary price advances." He mentioned great production capacity as a result of recent increases in plant and equipment, efficiency and holding down of costs.

Washington economists are grateful for Baird's insistence that "inflation is not inevitable," but regret that he did not meet four-square the roadblocks in the way of controlling it. Prominent among these obstacles are: (1) high Federal spending, the cause of the present budgetary deficits; and (2) labor costs resulting from the wage spiral produced by the militant labor leaders—not to mention "featherbedding" and inefficiencies which arise from labor-union abuses.

Last week, Senator Styles Bridges, in an exclusive statement to HUMAN EVENTS, suggested one way of checking inflation: by cutting down high Federal spending. Thus, a prominent leader in the legislative arm of the Government has put himself on record in favor of a drive for economy, against inflation; it remains —so comment runs—for someone in the Executive arm, Baird or a higher official, to give specific support to the constructive proposal from the New Hampshire Senator.

Federal Aid: Washington is steeling itself for the most intensive drive yet on behalf of Federal aid to education, as soon as the next session of Congress opens. Reason: recent pronouncements of the National Education Association, especially at a recent conclave held to stimulate a drive for increased pay to teachers. The lead speaker at this meeting, Walter W. Heller of the University of Minnesota, told the assemblage that massive Federal aid to education is "inevitable"—"no matter what the Chamber of Commerce does."

Heller's answer to the argument that the Federal deficit is too large to support all-out school aid: there are "constructive deficits and destructive deficits, and this deficit is a good thing."

Washingtonians also keep in mind the reaction of Ruth Stout, the new president of the NEA, to the $887 million "National Defense Education Act." "It's a drop in the bucket," she said, "but we are exhilarated that it happened. It is only the beginning. We are going to have more Federal support of education."

Red China: Viewed with wary skepticism in the Capital is the much-ballyhooed "report on Red China" by newspaperman John Strohm, running in the Scripps-Howard papers. Strohm's articles purport to show the Red regime as an invincible monolith, whose subjects are fanatically anti-Western and zealous in the cause of communism. With ironically bad timing, his series began just as the Red Chinese extended their cease-fire in the Formosa Straits, confirming a military defeat in large part traceable to internal morale problems. (These problems were so great as to prompt one "liberal" columnist to comment on the "moral-political crisis inside China." See HUMAN EVENTS for October 6, 1958.)

Strohm, it is observed, is following in the footsteps of such obtuse observers of communism as Henry Wallace, who took everything shown to him by the Reds at face value. Strohm quotes a "letter by a worker in a truck factory," saying "We'll crush American aggres-

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sors beneath the wheels of our trucks," and solemnly passes along this manufactured slogan—of the wooden quality which characterizes all propaganda ground out by the Red machine—as evidence of the feeling of the Chinese people!

Those scanning Strohm's attempt to portray Mao's control of the population as beyond question recall that around two-thirds of the Red Chinese captured during the Korean war refused to return to Communist China, choosing to migrate to Formosa instead. Also recalled is the original controversy over sending newsmen to China in the first place. As HUMAN EVENTS reported in its issue of February 16, 1957, exchanging reporters with Red countries aids them, not us, because "'liberal journalists' fall hard for the big lie that the Reds want to get over to the outside world: that their rule is invincible, and that they cannot be dislodged from their position as slavemasters."

Strohm's falling into line with this forecast came as no surprise to those who know his background. In 1947, he emerged from a sojourn to the Soviet Union, and authored *Just Tell the Truth*, a book which, by the device of quoting innumerable Russian citizens as desiring "peace with the United States," sought to convey the impression that world tensions were owing to the wrongheadedness of "diplomats"—meaning US and Soviet officials, presumably equally at fault. Strohm straightfacedly quoted a Red official as proclaiming that "people are bigger than the atomic bomb," and throughout stressed the need for solidarity between the "common peoples" of the world.

● *Furthermore, those with long memories recall that it was also Strohm who served as official usher to the Soviet agents—purportedly representatives of the farmers of Russia—sent to the United States in 1955 to inspect the cornfields of Iowa. He is thus an old hand at promoting the fiction that Communist slave regimes are in fact representative of their captive peoples, and at thereby helping discourage action by the West that would aid the captives in throwing off their chains.*

COPE on the Move: Big labor's massive intervention in the congressional campaign, in the wake of the rout in Maine, continues apace. Reports to HUMAN EVENTS from around the country reveal that the funds everywhere are flowing freely:

● In South Dakota, heavy labor support is being rallied to rescue ADA-ing Congressman George McGovern, who is opposed by a conservative former Governor of the State, Republican Joe Foss. South Dakota Democrats, it is said, are concerned because almost all the COPE funds are being channeled to McGovern. Little Democratic money is left over for Ralph Herseth, candidate for Governor.

● In California, the bosses have supplied over $1 million for the dual purpose of defeating Senator Knowland and for rejecting Proposition 18, the right-to-work initiative. (Knowledgeable estimates say that this sum will swell to more than $2 million before the campaign is over.) The California State Federation of Labor alone has spent over half-a-million, with 16 other labor and labor-oriented organizations making up the rest. The Labor Federation's contribution by itself outstrips all the funds raised by proponents of the right to work, who have accumulated less than $400,000. (All figures as of September 25.)

Business in Politics: Whatever the net results of business activity in politics in this fall's elections, Washington believes that no little progress has been made. Certainly, the business community has become aroused by evidence of labor's massive role in elections this year and a great deal of exploration by business firms is going on.

In the Capital, the US Chamber of Commerce informs HUMAN EVENTS that its first step toward getting businessmen active in politics will be a series of "political participation seminars," to begin at the first of the year. Topics to be canvassed are suggestive: "Work of a Precinct Leader," "Party Organization and Structure," "Money Raising."

Additionally, Capitol Hill finds very interesting the pioneer development in this field—the "Practical Politics Seminar," sponsored by the Manufacturers' Association of Syracuse, N.Y. It may be symptomatic that this venture arose from a report of the Association last year, expressing alarm at the "business climate" in New York, involving high taxes, high costs of social services and unfavorable governmental attitudes towards business.

Between Covers: "Essential reading in every state where the right to work is up for a vote"—such is the judgment conferred on the recently published "Right-to-Work Handbook," by William Ingles. This booklet brings together under one cover all the key points on the feasibility and morality of voluntary unionism.

One by one, Ingles takes apart the arguments against the right to work—blowing away the "Reutherite" smokescreen and showing that the essential issue is, simply: shall the workers have freedom of choice or not? He also demolishes the famous "free-rider" argument of the compulsory-union apologists. The so-called "burden" of bargaining for all the workers, union or non-union, he points out, was insisted upon by the unions themselves, in order to insure a monopoly position as bargaining agent.

Copies of this handbook may be obtained, for a dollar apiece, from the Labor Policy Association, Inc., 1624 Eye St., NW, Washington 6, D. C.

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Article Section I

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RATING YOUR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

By Their Voting Records on Critical Issues

By JAMES L. WICK

Executive Publisher of HUMAN EVENTS

TWO REUTHER-DOMINATED organizations, Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) and AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education (COPE), aim to tell the 96 members of the Senate and the 435 members of the House how to vote. Nearly 200 members obey their orders. Docile legislators get financial support from the labor political committees; they are eulogized in the union newspapers, with a total circulation of 18 million; the million-odd union shop stewards seek to regiment the rank-and-file union members into voting for them.

ADA and COPE have a single composite objective: to centralize political and economic power. They would have individuals give up much of their freedom and the states give up much of their sovereignty to the Federal Government, which can most easily be controlled by a partnership of union bosses and Fabian "intellectuals."

ADA and COPE believe in Big Government, Big Labor, Big Spending and Big Taxing. They profess sympathy for small business, but their program would kill off small business. They are anti-anti-Communist. They urge expanding foreign aid, and they would have the US give up much of its sovereignty to supranational organizations.

Once a year, ADA publishes a box score of the votes on selected issues of all members of Congress. Knowing ADA principles, anyone who wants to audit the voting record of his own Congressman can simply check the ADA box score reproduced herewith; if he believes in free enterprise, limited constitutional government and individual freedom, he can simply REVERSE the ADA ratings.

After studying these facts, you should write to your Senators and your Representatives, giving them your favorable or unfavorable opinion of their attitude. Left-wingers are e n e r g e t i c in writing to and talking to their Congressmen. Why shouldn't YOU be equally active in bringing your influence to bear upon your representatives in the Nation's Capital?

Important: A number of Senators and Representatives listed here are retiring this year. If any of your legislators are in this category, be sure to question candidates for the seat concerning the ADA record of the incumbent. Ask the candidates whether they approve or disapprove, and how their own political profiles would have looked if ADA had been rating them. Next year, be sure to check the successful candidate's record against what he says now.

The first two pages of this Article Section are devoted to an analysis of House and Senate voting records, according to conservative and "liberal" groupings. The remaining six pages are devoted to a reproduction of the key roll call votes of all Senators and Representatives.

* * *

The Senate

70 to 100 per cent anti-ADA

The 96 members of the United States Senate are rated by ADA on their votes on 12 measures. Twenty-eight Republicans and 12 Democrats voted 70 to 100 per cent *against* ADA. You may wish to consider them as your "Roll of Honor" Senators.

The 28 Republicans: Goldwater, Ariz.; Knowland, Calif.; Allott, Colo.; Bush, Conn.; Williams, Del.; Dworshak, Idaho; Dirksen, Ill.; Capehart, Ind.; Jenner, Ind.; Hickenlooper, Iowa; Martin, Iowa; Carlson, Kansas; Schoeppel, Kansas; Butler, Md.; Saltonstall, Mass.; Curtis, Nebr.; Hruska, Nebr.; Bridges, N.H.; Cotton, N.H.; Smith, N.J.; Bricker, Ohio; Martin, Pa.; Mundt, S.D.; Bennett, Utah; Watkins, Utah; Flanders, Vt.; Hoblitzell, W. Va.; Barrett, Wyo.

The 12 Democrats: McClellan, Ark.; Frear, Del.; Russell, Ga.; Talmadge, Ga.; Eastland, Miss.; Stennis, Miss.; Ervin, N.C.; Jordan, N.C.; Lausche, Ohio; Thurmond, S.C.; Byrd, Va.; Robertson, Va.

50 to 70 per cent anti-ADA

Eight Republicans and five Democrats voted 50 to 70 per cent against ADA. You might choose to rate them as "satisfactory" Senators.

The eight Republicans: Kuchel, Calif.; Purtell, Conn.; Morton, Ky.; Smith, Maine; Malone, Nev.; Young, N.D.; Case, S.D.; Revercomb, W. Va.

The five Democrats: Holland, Fla.; Ellender, La.; Bible, Nev.; Anderson, N.M.; Kerr, Okla.

25 to 50 per cent anti-ADA

Seven Republicans and ten Democrats voted against ADA 25 to 50 per cent of the time. You can hardly consider them as anything else than "unsatisfactory" Senators.

The seven Republicans: Cooper, Ky.; Beall, Md.; Potter, Mich.; Thye, Minn.; Ives, N.Y.; Aiken, Vt.; Wiley, Wis.

The ten Democrats: Hill, Ala.; Sparkman, Ala.; Hayden, Ariz.; Fulbright, Ark.; Smathers, Fla.; Long, La.; Chavez, N.M.; Monroney, Okla.; Johnston, S.C.; Johnson, Tex.

Zero to 25 per cent anti-ADA

Four Republicans and 22 Democrats voted against ADA only 25 per cent of the time or less. Your designation for them probably will be the "Roll of Dishonor" Senators.

The four Republicans: Payne, Maine; Case, N.J.; Javits, N.Y.; Langer, N.D.

The 22 Democrats: Carroll, Colo.; Church, Idaho; Douglas, Ill.; Kennedy, Mass.; McNamara, Mich.; Humphrey, Minn.; Hennings, Mo.; Symington, Mo.; Mansfield, Mont.; Murray, Mont.; Morse, Ore.; Neuberger, Ore.; Clark, Pa.; Green, R.I.; Pastore, R.I.; Gore, Tenn.; Kefauver, Tenn.; Yarborough, Tex.; Jackson, Wash.; Magnuson, Wash.; Proxmire, Wis.; O'Mahoney, Wyo.

Twelve of the 22 Democrats listed above voted 100 per cent pro-ADA. These were **Carroll, Douglas, Kennedy, McNamara, Humphrey, Hennings, Symington, Morse, Mansfield, Pastore, Jackson and Proxmire.**

Among the ADA hundred per centers, note the names of four Presidential hopefuls, Humphrey, Morse, Kennedy and Symington. The two last-named—Kennedy and Symington—are often labeled as conservative; Kennedy, because his very wealthy father was an isolationist and often spoke in conservative tones; Symington, because

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he married into the wealthy Republican Wadsworth family and because he once headed the Emerson Electric Co. of St. Louis. But long ago, Symington, like Kennedy, gave up his independence for AFL-CIO support.

Seven Democrats cast only one vote against ADA: Church, Murray, Neuberger, Clark, Gore, Kefauver, and Magnuson. Two anti-ADA votes were cast by Senators Yarborough and O'Mahoney and three by Senator Green.

* * *

The House

Members of the House were also rated on 12 roll call votes. One hundred and eleven Republicans and 48 Democrats voted 70 to 100 per cent *against* ADA. At the other end of the political spectrum, 48 Congressmen, all Democrats, voted 100 per cent in accordance with ADA policies. Here are the listings:

Republicans—

70 per cent or more anti-ADA

Ariz.: Rhodes; **Calif.:** Hiestand, Holt, Hosmer, Jackson, Lipscomb, Scudder, Smith, Teague, Wilson, Younger, Utt; **Colo.:** Hill; **Conn.:** Sadlak; **Fla.:** Cramer; **Idaho:** Budge; **Ill.:** Allen, Arends, Byrne, Chiperfield, Collier, Church, Mason, Simpson, Vursell; **Ind.:** Adair, Beamer, Brownson, Halleck, Harvey, Wilson; **Iowa:** Gross, Hoeven, Jensen, LeCompte, Talle; **Kan.:** George, Rees, Scrivner, Smith; **Ky.:** Siler; **Maine:** McIntire; **Md.:** Devereux, Miller; **Mass.:** Bates, Nicholson, Wigglesworth; **Mich.:** Cederberg, Hoffman, Johansen, Knox; **Minn.:** Andersen, O'Hara; **Nebr.:** Harrison, Miller, Cunningham, Weaver; **N.Y.:** Becker, Bosch, Derounian, Gwinn, Kearney, Kilburn, Latham, Miller, Ostertag, Pillion, Radwan, Ray, Reed, Robison, St. George, Taber, Wharton, Williams; **N.C.:** Jonas; **N.D.:** Krueger; **Ohio:** Betts, Bolton, Bow, Brown, Clevenger, Henderson, Hess, Jenkins, McCulloch, McGregor, Minshall, Schenck, Scherer, Vorys; **Okla.:** Belcher; **Pa.:** Bush, Dague, Gavin, Kearns, James, Mumma, Simpson, Stauffer; **S.D.:** Berry; **Tenn.:** Reece; **Texas:** Alger; **Utah:** Dawson; **Va.:** Poff; **Wash.:** Mack; **W. Va.:** Neal; **Wis.:** Byrnes, Laird, Van Pelt; **Wyo.:** Thomson.

Democrats—

70 per cent or more anti-ADA

Ala.: Grant; **Fla.:** Haley, Herlong; **Ga.:** Blitch, Brown, Davis, Flynt, Forrester, Landrum, Pilcher, Preston, Vinson; **La.:** Brooks; **Miss.:** Abernethy, Colmer, Whitten, Williams, Winstead; **N.C.:** Alexander, Barden, Bonner, Fountain, Kitchin, Lennon, Scott, Shuford, Whitener; **S.C.:** Ashmore, Dorn, Hemphill, McMillan, Riley, Rivers; **Tenn.:** Murray; **Tex.:** Burleson, Dies, Dowdy, Fisher, Kilgore, Rogers, Teague; **Va.:** Abbitt, Gary, Hardy, Harrison, Robeson, Smith, Tuck.

100 per cent pro-ADA

The following members of the House, all Democrats, voted 100 per cent pro-ADA. Virtually every one of them is from a big city district. Most of them care little or nothing about what their constituents want because 95 per cent of big city voters don't even know who their Congressman is. Knowing this, many big city members have just one objective: to retain the favor of the labor bosses—who decide whether or not they stay in Congress.

Ariz.: Udall; **Calif.:** Moss, Shelley, Miller, McFall, King, Holifield, Roosevelt; **Ill.:** Dawson, O'Hara, Kluczynski, Gordon, Yates, Boyle, Price; **Ind.:** Madden; **Maine:** Coffin; **Mass.:** Boland; **Mich.:** Machrowicz, Diggs, Rabaut, Dingell; **Minn.:** Wier, Blatnik; **Mo.:** Bolling, Karsten, Sullivan, Christopher; **N.J.:** Thompson, Sieminski; **N.Y.:** Holtzman, Anfuso, Celler, Multer, Powell, Santangelo, Farbstein, Teller, Zelenko, Dollinger, Buckley; **Ohio:** Ashley, Vanik; **Ore.:** Ullman, Green, Porter; **Pa.:** Eberharter; **S.D.:** McGovern.

The Younger Generation: Conservative

IN CONGRESS a "young" member is one 55 years of age or less. "Middle-aged" members are those between 55 and 65 years of age; the older ones are those above 65. In the Senate, there are eleven "Honor Roll" conservatives in the young group. They are:

Republicans: Goldwater, Knowland, Allott, Williams, Jenner, Hruska, Curtis, Hoblitzell; **Democrats:** Frear, Talmadge, Eastland.

In the House, there were 42 Republicans and 28 Democrats (all Southerners) among the Young "Roll of Honor" conservatives. **The Republicans: Ariz.:** Rhodes; **Calif.:** Holt, Hosmer, Jackson, Lipscomb, Smith, Teague, Wilson; **Conn.:** Sadlak; **Fla.:** Cramer; **Idaho:** Budge; **Ill.:** Collier; **Ind.:** Adair, Brownson, Wilson; **Maine:** McIntire; **Md.:** Devereux; **Mass.:** Bates; **Mich.:** Cederberg, Johansen; **Nebr.:** Cunningham, Weaver; **N.Y.:** Bosch, Derounian, Latham, Miller, Pillion, Radwan, Robison; **N.C.:** Jonas; **Ohio:** Betts, Henderson, Minshall, Scherer; **Pa.:** James; **Tex.:** Alger; **Utah:** Dawson; **Va.:** Poff; **Wis.:** Byrnes, Laird, Van Pelt; **Wyo.:** Thomson.

The Democrats: Fla.: Herlong; **Ga.:** Blitch, Flynt, Landrum, Preston; **Miss.:** Whitten, Abernethy, Williams, Winstead; **N.C.:** Alexander, Fountain, Kitchin, Lennon, Scott, Whitener; **S.C.:** Ashmore, Dorn, Hemphill, Rivers; **Tex.:** Burleson, Dowdy, Fisher, Kilgore, Rogers, Teague; **Va.:** Abbitt, Hardy, Harrison.

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The Senate

ADA rated the Senators on 12 roll calls, explained below. Individual ratings appear on the following page. The letter "p" next to a plus or minus means that the Senator was paired for or against the ADA position. The letter "a" means that, although absent, he was announced for or against the ADA position. The capital letter "A" means that he was absent with no position announced. Names of Democrats appear in bold-face type, Republicans in light-face. Both the explanations and the ratings are photographically reproduced from *ADA World* for September, 1958, by permission of Americans for Democratic Action.

1. Exempt Employer-Operated Pension Plans from Public Scrutiny — Defeated, 28-59, April 24th.

The Senate voted down a move by Sen. Allott (R.-Colo.) to exempt employer administered pension and welfare plans from the registration and disclosure provisions of the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act. (A vote for exemption is marked minus; against, plus.)

2. Federal Aid for Economically Depressed Areas — Passed, 46-36, May 13th.

The Senate passed the Area Redevelopment Act, providing Federal loans and grants of $379.5 million for the redevelopment of localities suffering chronic unemployment. (A vote for passage is marked plus; against, minus.)

3. Liberalize Unemployment Compensation— Defeated, 21-63, May 27th.

The Senate turned down an amendment by Sen. Kennedy (D.-Mass.) to the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958 to cover additional workers, increase benefits and establish a uniform duration of compensation. (A vote for liberalizing unemployment compensation is marked plus; against, minus.)

4. Increase Assistance to Aged, Blind, and Disabled—Defeated, 40-40, May 28th.

The Senate rejected by this tie vote an amendment by Sen. Long (D.-La.) raising public assistance to the aged, blind, and disabled by about $5 per month. (A vote for the increase in assistance is marked plus; against, minus.)

5. Bar Presidential Discretionary Aid to Iron-Curtain Countries —Passed, 43-42, June 5th.

The Senate accepted this amendment to the Mutual Security Act by Sen. Knowland (R.-Cal.) withholding from the President authority to grant aid to Communist-dominated countries other than China and North Korea, as a means of strengthening the security of the United States. (A vote for the amendment is marked minus; against, plus.)

6. Authorize Government Suits Against Unions in Fund-Use Disputes — Defeated, 30-51, June 16th.

The Senate rejected an amendment by Sen. Potter (R.-Mich.) permitting the Secretary of Labor to sue a union on the basis of an individual member's complaint that union funds were expended for other than collective bargaining purposes. (A vote for the amendment is marked minus; against, plus.)

7. Reduce Taxes — Defeated, 23-65, June 18th.

The Senate rejected an amendment by Sen. Douglas (D.-Ill.) to the excise tax extension bill reducing personal income taxes by $50, repealing or reducing certain excise taxes, and providing tax relief for small businesses. (A vote for the amendment is marked plus; against, minus.

8. Retain Presidential Authority on Reciprocal Trade Agreements — Passed, 63-27, July 22nd.

The Senate rejected an amendment to the Trade Agreements Extension Act whereby a Tariff Commission ruling in favor of a higher tariff would prevail in spite of Presidential objections to such a ruling unless both Houses of Congress supported the President. (A vote for Presidential authority is marked plus; against, minus.)

9. Reduce Benefits to Oil and Gas Interests — Defeated, 31-58, Aug. 11th.

The Senate turned down a proposal by Sen. Proxmire (D.-Wis.) whereby the oil and gas depletion tax allowance would have been maintained at the present 27.5% allowance for incomes not exceeding $1 million, but scaled down to 15% for incomes exceeding $5 million. (A vote for the amendment is marked plus; against, minus.)

10. Public School Construction Program-Defeated, 30-61, Aug. 13th.

The Senate voted down an amendment by Sen. McNamara (D.-Mich.) to the National Defense Education Bill authorizing annual expenditures of $1 billion for a 2-year public school construction program. (A vote for the amendment is marked plus; against, minus.)

11. Increase Social Security Benefits—Defeated, 32-53, Aug. 16th.

The Senate turned down an amendment by Sen. Yarborough (D.-Tex.) to raise to 10% the House-passed 7% increase for old age survivors and disability payments and taxes. (A vote for the increase is marked plus; against, minus.)

12. Set Aside Broad Curb of Supreme Court Authority — Defeated, 39-46, Aug. 20th

The Senate turned down a motion by Sen. Hennings (D.-Mo.) to table (and thereby to kill) an amendment offered by Sen. McClellan (D.-Ark.) whereby H.R. 3 (see House Issue #7) would have been substituted for legislation much narrower in application pending on the floor. (A vote for the Hennings motion is marked plus; against, minus.)

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Here's How Your Senators Voted

Issue No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ALABAMA												
Hill	+	+	−	+	+	+	+	+	−	−	+	−
Sparkman	+	+	−	+	+	+	+	+	−	−	+	−
ARIZONA												
Hayden	+	+	−	+	+	+	A	−	−	−	−	+[a]
Goldwater*	−	−	−	−	−	−	+[p]	−	−	−	−	−
ARKANSAS												
Fulbright	+[p]	−	A	A	+	A	+	+	−	+	−	−
McClellan	+	−	−	A	−	+	−	−	−	−	−	−
CALIFORNIA												
Knowland*	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	+	−	−	−	−
Kuchel	+	+[a]	−	−	−	+	−	+	−	−	−	+
COLORADO												
Carroll	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Allott	−	+	−	−	−	−	−	+	−	−	−	−
CONNECTICUT												
Bush	−	−	−	−	+	A	−	+	−	−	−	+
Purtell*	−	−	−	−	+	A	−	+	+	−	−	+
DELAWARE												
Frear	+	−	−	+	−[p]	+	−	−	−	−	−[a]	A
Williams*	−	−	−	−	−	A	−	+	+	−	−	−
FLORIDA												
Holland*	+	−	−[p]	+	−	+	−	+[p]	−[p]	−[a]	+[p]	−[p]
Smathers	+	−[p]	−	+	+	+	+	−	−	+	−	−
GEORGIA												
Russell	+	−	−	+	−	−	−	−	A	−	−	−
Talmadge	+	−	−	+	−	+	−	−	−	−	−[p]	−
IDAHO												
Church	+	+	A	+[a]	+	+	−	+	+	+	+	+
Dworshak	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
ILLINOIS												
Douglas	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Dirksen	−	+	−	−	−	−	−	+	−	−[a]	−	+
INDIANA												
Capehart	−	−	−	−	A	−[p]	+	+	−	−	−[a]	−
Jenner*	−	−	A	A	−	−[p]	A	−	−	−	A	−
IOWA												
Hickenlooper	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	+	−	−	−	−
Martin	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	+	−	−	−	−
KANSAS												
Carlson	−	−	−	−	+	−	−	+	−	−	−	A
Schoeppel	−	−	−	−	−[p]	−	−	+	−	−	−	−
KENTUCKY												
Cooper	+	+	−	−	+	+	−	+	−	+	−	+
Morton	−	+	−	−	+	+	−	+	−	−	−	+
LOUISIANA												
Ellender	+	−	−	+	−	+[p]	−	+	−	−	−	−
Long	+	A	−	+	A	+	+	−	−	−	+	−
MAINE												
Payne*	+	+	−	+	+	+[p]	−	+	+[a]	+[a]	+[p]	−[p]
Smith	+	+	−	+	−	−	−	−	+	−	+	−
MARYLAND												
Beall*	+	+	−	−	−	+	−	+	−	+	−	+
Butler	−[p]	−	−	−	−	−	−	+	−	−	A	−
MASSACHUSETTS												
Kennedy*	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+[a]	+	+	+	+
Saltonstall	−	−	−	−	+	−	−	+	−	−	−	+
MICHIGAN												
McNamara	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Potter*	+	+	−	+	−	−	−	+	+	+	+	−
MINNESOTA												
Humphrey	+	+	+[p]	+[a]	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Thye*	A	+	A	A	+	+	+	+	+	−	−	−
MISSISSIPPI												
Eastland	+	A	−	+	−	−	−	+	−	−	−	−
Stennis*	+	−	−	−	−	+	−	+	−	−	−	−
MISSOURI												
Hennings	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+[a]	+[p]	+	+	+
Symington*	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MONTANA												
Mansfield*	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Murray	+	+	+	+	A	+	+[p]	−	A	+	+	+[p]

* Election for this seat in 1958.

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NEBRASKA												
Curtis	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
Hruska*	−	−	−	−[p]	−	−[p]	−	+	−	−	−	−[p]
NEVADA												
Bible	+	+[p]	−	+	−	+	−	−	−	−	−	+
Malone*	+	−	+	+[a]	−	+	−	−	−	−	−	−
NEW HAMPSHIRE												
Bridges	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	+	−	−	−	−
Cotton	−	−	−	+	−	−	−	+	−	−	−	−
NEW JERSEY												
Case	+	+	+	−	+	+	−	+	+	+	+	+
Smith*	−[a]	−	−	−	+	−	−	+	−	−	−	+
NEW MEXICO												
Anderson	+	+	A	A	−	+	A	−	−	−	−	+
Chavez*	+[p]	+[p]	+	+	−	A	−	−	A	A	+	+[p]
NEW YORK												
Ives*	+	+[p]	A	−	+[p]	+[p]	−[p]	+	−	−	−	A
Javits	+	+	+	−	+[p]	+	−	+	+	+	+[p]	+
NORTH CAROLINA												
Ervin	+	−[p]	−	−[p]	−	+	−	−	+	−	−	−
Jordan* (sworn in 4/19/58)	A	−[p]	−	+	−	+	−	−	+	−	−	−
NORTH DAKOTA												
Langer*	+	+	A	+	−	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Young	+	+	−	−	+	+	−	−[p]	−	−	−	−
OHIO												
Lausche	A	−	−	−	−	+	−	+	+	−	−	−
Bricker*	−	−[p]	−	−	−	−[p]	−	A	−	−	−[p]	−
OKLAHOMA												
Kerr	+	+	−	+	+[p]	+	−	−	−	−	−	−
Monroney	+	+	A	+[a]	+	+	−	+	−	−	−	+
OREGON												
Morse	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Neuberger	+	+	+	+	+	+	−	+	+	+	+	+
PENNSYLVANIA												
Clark	+	+	+	+	+	+	−	+	+	+	+	+
Martin*	−	−	−	−	A	−	−	+	−	−	−	−
RHODE ISLAND												
Green	+	+	+	+	+	+	−	+	+	−	−	+
Pastore*	+	+[p]	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
SOUTH CAROLINA												
Johnston	+	+	−	+	−	+	+	−	−	−	+	−
Thurmond	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
SOUTH DAKOTA												
Case	+	A	−	−	+	−	−	+	−	−	−	+[p]
Mundt	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	+	−	−	−	−
TENNESSEE												
Gore*	+	+	A	A	+	A	−[p]	+	+	+	+	+
Kefauver	+	+	+	+	+	+	−	+	+[a]	+	+	+
TEXAS												
Johnson	+	+	−	+	+	+	−	+	−	−	+	+
Yarborough*	+	+	−	+[p]	+	+	+	A	−	+	+	+
UTAH												
Bennett	−	−	−	−	+	−	−	+	−	−	−	−
Watkins*	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	+	−	−	−	−
VERMONT												
Aiken	+	+	−	−	+	+	−	+	+	−	−	+
Flanders*	−[p]	A	−	−	−	−[a]	−	+	−	A	A	A
VIRGINIA												
Byrd*	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	+	−	−	−	−
Robertson	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	+	−	−	−	−
WASHINGTON												
Jackson*	+	+	+	+	+	+	A	+	+	+	+	+
Magnuson	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	−	+	+	+	+
WEST VIRGINIA												
Hoblitzell* (sworn in 1/25/58)	−	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−[p]
Revercomb*	A	+	−	+	−	+	−	−	−	+	+	−
WISCONSIN												
Proxmire*	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Wiley	−	A	−	A	+	−	−	+	+	−	+	+
WYOMING												
O'Mahoney	+	+	A	+[a]	A	+[p]	+	−	+	+	−	+[p]
Barrett*	−	+	−	+[p]	−[p]	−	−	−	−	−	−	−

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Vol. XV, No. 42 HUMAN EVENTS October 20, 1958

Article Section II

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The House Twelve key votes were chosen by ADA to determine the "liberal quotient" of Members of the House. Individual ratings, based on these votes, begin on the following page. In these ratings, the letter "p" next to a plus or minus means that the Congressman was paired for or against the ADA position. The letter "a" means that, although absent, he was announced for or against the ADA position. The capital letter "A" means that he was absent with no position announced. Names of Democrats appear in bold-face type, Republicans in light-face. The number next to each Representative's name is the number of his district. Both the explanations and the ratings are photographically reproduced from *ADA World* for September, 1958, by permission of Americans for Democratic Action.

Following are explanations of the 12 roll calls on which ADA rated Members of the House:

1. Restrict Unemployment Compensation Payments — Passed, 223-165, May 1st.

A Republican-Southern Democratic coalition accepted this amendment by Rep. Herlong (D.-Fla.) denying benefits to unemployed workers not covered by the compensation system. (A vote for the restriction is marked minus; against, plus.)

2. Kill Alaskan Statehood— Defeated, 199-174, May 28th.

Anti-statehood forces failed in this attempt to recommit (send bill back to committee) and thereby defeat Alaska statehood. The House gave final approval to the bill by a vote of 208-166. (A vote for recommittal is marked minus; against, plus.)

3. End Reciprocal Trade Act—Defeated, 146-268, June 11th.

The House rejected this move to recommit and thereby defeat an extension of authority to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements. (A vote for recommital is marked minus; against, plus.)

4. Reduce Foreign Aid — Defeated, 134-238, June 27th.

The House turned down this attempt to send the $4 billion foreign aid authorization back to Conference for a reduction in the program. (A vote for reducing foreign aid is marked minus; against, plus.)

5. Upset Supreme Court-Mallory Decision — Passed, 294-79, July 2nd.

This was one of the series of Congressional attempts to upset recent Supreme Court decisions. The House voted to make statements obtained from a defendant during a period of unreasonable delay between arrest and arraignment admissible in a Federal Court. (A vote for upsetting the decision is marked minus; against, plus.)

6. Extend Security Program to All Government Jobs—Passed 295-46, July 10th.

The House voted to reverse the Supreme Court decision in Cole vs. Young, wherein the government security program was restricted to "security-sensitive" positions. (A vote to extend the program is marked minus; against, plus.)

7. Permit State Legislation in Areas of Federal Jurisdiction (H.R. 3)— Passed, 241-155, July 17th.

The House voted to prohibit the Supreme Court from barring enforcement of state laws in areas preempted by federal statutes, and to restore state anti-subversive laws. (A vote for H.R. 3 is marked minus; against, plus.)

8. Authorize Federal Loan for Municipal Public Facilities — Defeated, 173-187, August 1st.

The House refused to consider a proposal for federal low-interest loans for local public facilities. (A vote for the loan is marked plus; against, minus.)

9. Reject Student Loan Proposal — Defeated, 140-233, August 8th.

The House refused to recommit the bill to provide federal loans to college and graduate students. (A vote for the recommittal is marked minus; against, plus.)

10. Kill Federal Aid to Economically Depressed Labor Surplus Areas — Defeated, 188-170, August 15th.

The House rejected this motion to recommit a proposal providing federal grants and loans for the rehabilitation of areas suffering chronic unemployment. (A vote for the recommittal is marked minus; against, plus.)

11. Suspend Rules and Adopt Housing Legislation — Failed, 251-134, August 18th.

The House fell just short of the required two-third vote to suspend rules after House Rules Committee Chairman Smith (D.-Va.) refused to permit his committee to consider urban renewal, slum clearance and public housing bill. (A vote for rules suspension is marked plus; against, minus.)

12. Suspend Rules and Adopt Kennedy-Ives Labor Bill (2/3 Vote Required) — Defeated, 190-198, August 18th.

The House refused to suspend the rules and adopt the Kennedy-Ives labor reform bill. (A vote for rules suspension is marked plus; against, minus.)

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ALABAMA												
1 Boykin	−	−	+	+	−	A	−	−	+P	A	+P	A
2 Grant	A	−	−	−	−	−	−	+	+	−	+	−
3 Andrews	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	+	+	+	+	−
4 Roberts	A	−	−	+	−	−	−P	+	+	+	+	+
5 Rains	A	−	+	+	A	A	−	+	+	+	+	+
6 Selden	−	−	+	+	−	−	−	+	+	−	+	+
7 Elliott	+	−	+	+	−	−	−	+	+	+	+	+
8 Jones	+	−	+	+	−	A	−	+	+	+	+	+
9 Huddleston	+	−	−	+	−	−	−	+	+	+	+	+
ARIZONA												
2 Udall	+	+	+	A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1 Rhodes	A	+	+	A	A	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
ARKANSAS												
1 Gathings	−	−	+	+	−	−	−	+	−	−	+	−
2 Mills	+	−	+	+	−	−	−	+	+	+	+	+
3 Trimble	+	−P	+	A	A	A	−P	+	+	+	+	+
4 Harris	A	−	+	+	−	−	−	+	+	−	+	−
5 Hays	−	−	+	+	A	A	−P	A	+	+	+	−
6 Norrell	+	+	+	+P	−	A	−	−	+	−	−	−
CALIFORNIA												
2 Engle	+	+P	+	+P	--	+	+P	+	+P	+P	+P	+P
3 Moss	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+P	+	+	+
5 Skelley	+	+	+	+	+P	+P	+	+	+P	+	+	+
8 Miller	+P	+P	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
11 McFall	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
12 Sisk	+	+	−	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
14 Hagen	+	+	+	+	−	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
17 King	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
19 Holifield	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
23 Doyle	+	+P	+	+	−	−	+	+	+	+P	+P	+P
26 Roosevelt	+	+	+	+P	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
27 Sheppard	+	+P	+	+P	−	−	+	+	+	+	+P	+
29 Saund	+	A	+	+	A	−	+	+	+	+	+	+
1 Scudder	−	−	−	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
4 Maillard	−	+	+	+	−	−	+	−	+	−P	+	+
6 Baldwin	+	+	+	+	-	−	−	+	+	+	+	+
7 Allen	−	+	+	+	−	−	+P	−	+	−P	+	+
9 Younger	−	−	+	+	−	−	−	−	+	−	−	−
10 Gubser	−	A	+	+	−	−	-	-	+	−	+	−
13 Teague	−	−	+	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
15 McDonough	−	+	+	−	−	−	−	−	+	−	+	+
16 Jackson	−	−P	+	+	−	−	−	−P	+	−	−	−
18 Hosmer	−	−	+	−	−	−	−	−	+	-	−	+
20 Smith	−	+	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
21 Hiestand	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
22 Holt	−P	−	+	−	−	−	-	−	+	A	−	−
24 Lipscomb	−	+	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
25 Hillings	−	+P	+	+P	−	−	−	−P	+P	A	+P	A
28 Utt	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
30 Wilson	A	−P	−	+	A	−	−	−	+	−	−	−
COLORADO												
1 Rogers	+	+	+	A	−	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4 Aspinall	+	+	+	+	−	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2 Hill	−	−	+	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
3 Chenoweth	−	+	+	+	−	−	−	−	+	−	+	−
CONNECTICUT												
1 May	−	+	+	+P	−	−	−	+	+	−P	+	−
2 Seely-Brown	−	+	−	+	−	−	+	+	+	+	+	+
3 Cretella	−	+	−	+	−	−	+	−	+	−	+	+
4 Morano	+P	+	+	+	−	−	+	+	+	+	+	+
5 Patterson	+	−	−	+	−	−	+	+P	+	+	+	+
AL Sadlak	−	−	−	+	−	−	+	−P	−	−	−	−
DELAWARE												
AL Haskell	−	+	+	+	A	−	−	−	+	−	+	−
FLORIDA												
2 Bennett	−	+	+	+	−	−	−	+	−	−	+	+
3 Sikes	−	−	−	−	−	A	−	+	+	−	+	+
4 Fascell	−	+	+	+	−	−	−	−	+	+	+	+
5 Herlong	−	−	+	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	+	−
6 Rogers	−	−	+	−	−	−	−	−	+	−	+	+
7 Haley	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
8 Matthews	−	−	+P	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	+	+
1 Cramer	−	−	+	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−

Issue No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
GEORGIA												
1 Preston	−	−	−	−P	−	−P	−	A	A	A	A	A
2 Pilcher	−	−	−	−	−P	−	−	−	−	−	+	−
3 Forrester	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	+	−
4 Flynt	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
5 Davis	−	−	−	−P	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
6 Vinson	−	−P	−	+	−	A	−	−	−	A	−	−
7 Mitchell	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	+	+	+	+	−
8 Blitch	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	A	−P	−P	A	A
9 Landrum	−	−	−	−	−	A	−	A	−P	A	A	−P
10 Brown	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	+	−	+	+	−
IDAHO												
1 Ffost	+	+	−	+	−	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2 Budge	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
ILLINOIS												
1 Dawson	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2 O'Hara	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5 Kluczynski	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+P	+	+	+
6 O'Brien	+	+	+	+	+	−	+	+	+	+	+	+
7 Libonati	+	+	+	+	+	−	+	+	+	+	+	+
8 Gordon	+	+	+	+	+	+P	+P	A	A	A	+P	+P
9 Yates	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
12 Boyle	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
21 Mack	+	+	+	+	+	−	+	+	+	+	+	+
24 Price	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
25 Gray	+	+	−	−	A	−	+	+	+	+	+	A
3 Byrne	−	+	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
4 VACANCY												
10 Collier	−	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−P	−	−
11 Sheehan	−	+	+	−	−	−	−	−	−P	+	−	−	+
13 Church	−	+	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
14 VACANCY												
15 Mason	−	−	−	−P	A	A	−	−P	−P	−P	−P	A
16 Allen	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
17 Arends	−	−	+	+	−	−P	−	−	−	−	−	−
18 Michel	−	+	+	−	−	+	A	A	A	−	−	−
19 Chiperfield	−	−	+	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
20 Simpson	−	−	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
22 Springer	−	−	+	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	+	+
23 Vursell	−	−	−	+	A	−	−	−	+	+	−	−
INDIANA												
1 Madden	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
8 Denton	+	+	−P	+	+	−	+P	+	+	+	+	+
2 Halleck	−	−	+	+	−P	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
3 Nimtz	−	+	−	−	−	−	−	+	−	+	+	−
4 Adair	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
5 Beamer	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
6 Harden	−P	+	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	+	+	−
7 Bray	−	+	−	−	−	−	−	+	−	+	+	−
9 Wilsón	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
10 Harvey	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
11 Brownson	−	+	+	−	A	−	−	−	−	−P	−	−
IOWA												
6 Coad	+	+	+	+	−	−	+	+	+	+	+	+
1 Schwengel	−	−	+	+	−	−	+	−	+	+	+	+
2 Talle	−	−	+	−P	A	A	−P	A	−	−	−	−
3 Gross	−	A	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
4 LeCompte	−	−	+	+	−	−	−P	−	−	−	A	A
5 Cunningham	+	+	+	+	−	−	+	−	+	+	+	+
7 Jensen	−	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
8 Hoeven	−	−	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
KANSAS												
5 Breeding	A	+	+	+	−	−	−	+	+	+	+	+
1 Avery	−	−	+	+	−	−	−	−	+	−	+	−
2 Scrivner	A	−	−	−	−	−	−	A	−	−	−	−
3 George	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	+	+	−	−
4 Rees	−	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
6 Smith	−	−P	−	−	−	−	A	A	A	A	−	−
KENTUCKY												
1 Gregory	+	−P	A	A	−	−	A	+	+P	+P	+	−
2 Natcher	+	+	+	+	−	−	−	+	+	+	+	+
4 Chelf	+	A	+	+	−	−	−	+	+	+	+	+
5 Spence	+	A	+	+	−	−	−	+	A	+	+	+
6 Watts	+	A	+	+	−	−	−	+	+	+	+	+
7 Perkins	+	+	−	+	+	A	+	+	+	+	+	−
3 Robsion	−	+	+	+	−	−	−	−	+	+	+	−
8 Siler	−	−P	−	−	−	−	−	+	+	+	A	A
LOUISIANA												
1 Hebert	−	+P	+	+P	−	−P	−	+P	A	+P	+P	−P
2 Boggs	+	+	+	+P	A	−	−	+P	+	−	+	+

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Issue No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3 Willis	+	−	+	−	−	A	−	+P	−	+P	+	−
4 Brooks	+	−P	+	−	A	−	−	−	A	A	A	A
5 Passman	+	+	+	+	−	A	−	A	−	−	−	+
6 Morrison	+	+P	+	−	A	A	−	+	+P	+P	+	+
7 Thompson	+	A	+	−	−	A	−	+	A	+P	+	A
8 VACANCY												
MAINE												
2 Coffin	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1 Hale	−	+	−	A	−	−	+	−	+	+	A	A
3 McIntire	−	−	−	A	−	−	−	−P	+	A	A	A
MARYLAND												
3 Garmatz	+	+	+	+	−	−	+	+	+	+	+	+
4 Fallon	−	+	+	+	−	−	+	+	−	−	+	+
5 Lankford	−	+	+	A	−	−	+	+	+	+	+	+
7 Friedel	+	+	+	+	+	−	+P	+P	+P	+P	+P	+P
1 Miller	−	−	+	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
2 Devereux	−	−	+	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	+	−
6 Hyde	−	−	+	+	−	−	−	−	+	+	+	−
MASSACHUSETTS												
2 Boland	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3 Philbin	+	−	−	+	+	−	+	+	+	+	+	+
4 Donohue	+	+	+	+	+	−	+	+	+	+	+	+
7 Lane	+	+	−	+	−	−	+	+	+	+	+	+
8 Macdonald	+	+	−	+	−	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
11 O'Neill	+	−	+	+	+	−	+	+	+	+	+	+
12 McCormack	+	+	+	+	−	−	+	+	+	+	+	+
1 Heselton	−	+	+	+	−	−	+	−	+	+	+	+
5 Rogers	+	−	−	+	−	−	A	−	+	+	+	+
6 Bates	−	−	−	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
9 Nicholson	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
10 Curtis	−	−P	+	+	−	−	+	−	+	−	−	+
13 Wigglesworth	−	−	+	+	−	−	−	−	+	−	−	−
14 Martin	−	−	+	+	−	−P	−	−	+	A	A	A
MICHIGAN												
1 Machrowicz	+	+	+	+	+	+P	+P	+P	+	+	+	+
13 Diggs	+	A	+	+	+	+P	+	A	+	+	+	+
14 Rabaut	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
15 Dingell	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
16 Lesinski	+	+	+	+	+	−	+	+P	+P	+P	+	+
17 Griffiths	+	+	A	+	+	−	+	+	+	+	+	+
2 Meader	−	+	+	+	−	−	−	−	+	−	+	−
3 Johansen	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
4 Hoffman	−	−	−	−	−	A	−	−P	−	−	−	−
5 Ford	−	+	+	+	−	−	−	−	+	−	+	−
6 Chamberlain	−	+	+	+	−	−	−	+	+	A	+	−
7 McIntosh	−	+	+	+	A	−	−	+	+	+	A	−
8 Bentley	−	+P	+	−P	−	−	−	−	+	+P	−	−
9 Griffin	−	+	+	+	A	−	−	−	+	−	−	−
10 Cederberg	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	+	−	−	−
11 Knox	−	+P	−	−	−	−	−	−	+	+	−	−
12 Bennett	+	−	−	−	−	−	+	+	+	+	+	+
18 Broomfield	−	+	+	+	−	−	−	−	+	−	+	+
MINNESOTA												
3 Wier	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	A	+	+
4 McCarthy	+	+P	+	+	−	+	+	+P	+	+	+	+
6 Marshall	+	+P	+	+	−	−	+	+P	−	+P	+	−
8 Blatnik	+	+	+	+	+P	+P	+P	+	+	+	+	+
9 Knutson	+P	+	+	+	−	−	+	+	+	+	+	+
1 Quie	−	+	+	+	−	−	−	−	+	−	−	−
2 O'Hara	−	−P	−	−	−	A	−	−	−	−	−	−
5 Judd	−	+	+	+	−	−	−	−	+	−	+	−
7 Andersen	−	−P	−	−	A	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
MISSISSIPPI												
1 Abernethy	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	+	−	−	+	−
2 Whitten	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
3 Smith	−	−	+	+	−	−	−	+	+	−	+	+
4 Williams	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
5 Winstead	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	+	−P	A	A	A
6 Colmer	−	−P	−	−	−P	−	−	+	−P	−P	A	A
MISSOURI												
1 Karsten	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3 Sullivan	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4 Christopher	+	+	+	+	A	A	+P	A	A	+	+	+
5 Bolling	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	A	+	+	+	+
6 Hull	−	−P	+	−	−	−	−	−	+	−	+	+
7 Brown	−	+	+	+	+	A	+	+	+	+	+	+
8 Carnahan	+	+P	+	+	+	−	+P	A	+	+	+	+
9 Cannon	+	−	+	+	−	−	+	−	−	A	−	+
10 Jones	A	+	+	−	A	−	−	A	A	A	A	A
11 Moulder	+P	+	+	−P	−	A	+	+P	+	+	+	+
2 Curtis	−	+	+	+	+	A	+	−	−	−	−	−

Issue No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MONTANA												
1 Metcalf	+	+	+	+	−	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2 Anderson	+	+	+	A	−	+P	+P	+	+P	+P	+	+
NEBRASKA												
1 Weaver	−	+	+	−	−	A	−	−	−	−	−	−
2 Cunningham	A	−	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	+
3 Harrison	−	+	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
4 Miller	−	+	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
NEVADA												
AL Baring	+	+	−	−	−	A	−P	A	A	+	+	+
NEW HAMPSHIRE												
1 Merrow	+	+	+	+	−	−	+	+	+	+	+	−
2 Bass	−	+	+	+P	+	−	+	−	+	−	−	+
NEW JERSEY												
4 Thompson	+	+	+	+	+	A	+	+	+	+	+	+
10 Rodino	+	+	+	+	+	−	+	+	+	+	+	+
11 Addonizio	+	+	+	+	+	−	+	+	+	+	+	+
13 Sieminski	+P	A	+	+	+P	A	+P	A	A	+	+	+
14 Dellay	+	+	−	A	+	−	+	+	A	A	+P	+
1 Wolverton	−	−	−	+	−	A	+	A	+	+	+	+
2 Glenn	−	+	−	+P	−	−P	+	−	+P	+P	+	−
3 Auchincloss	A	−P	+P	+	−	−	+	−	+	−	−	−
5 Frelinghuysen	−	+	+	+	A	−	+	−	+	−	−	+
6 Dwyer	−	+	+	+	−	−	+	+	+	+	+	+
7 Widnall	−	+	+	+	−	−	+	−	+	+	+	−
8 Canfield	+	+	−	+	−	−	+	+	+	+	+	+
9 Osmers	−	+	−	+	−	−	+	−	+	+	+	+
12 Kean	−	−	+	+	−	−	+	−	+	+	+	+
NEW MEXICO												
AL Montoya	+P	+	−	A	A	A	+	+	+	+P	+P	+P
AL VACANCY												
NEW YORK												
6 Holtzman	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
7 Delaney	+	−	+	+	+	−P	+	+	+	+	+	+
8 Anfuso	+	+	+	+P	+P	A	+	+P	+	+P	+	+
9 Keogh	+	+	+	+P	+	−	+	+P	+P	+P	+	+
10 Kelly	+	+	+	+	−	−	+	+	+	+	+	+
11 Celler	+	+	+	+P	+	+P	+	+P	+P	+P	+	+
13 Multer	+P	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
14 Rooney	+	+	+	+	+	−	+	+	+	+	+	+
16 Powell	+	A	+	+	+P	A	+	A	+	A	A	+P
18 Santangelo	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
19 Farbstein	+	+	+	+	+	+P	+	+P	+	+	+	+
20 Teller	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
21 Zelenko	+	+	+	+	+	+P	+	+P	+	+	+	+
22 Healey	+	+	+	+	+	−	+	+	+	+	+	+
23 Dollinger	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
24 Buckley	+P	+P	+P	A	+P	A	+P	+P	+P	A	+	+
30 O'Brien	+	+	+	A	−	A	+	+	+	+	+	+
1 Wainwright	−	+	+	A	+	A	+	−	+	A	A	+P
2 Derounian	−	−	+	−	−	A	−	−	−	−	−	−
3 Becker	−	−	+	−	−	A	−	−	−	−P	−	−
4 Latham	−	−	−	A	−	A	−	−	A	A	−	−
5 Bosch	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	+	−	−	−
12 Dorn	+	−	A	+	−	−	+	−	+	+	+	+
15 Ray	−	−	+	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
17 Coudert	−	−	+	+	−	−	+	−P	+	−P	−	−
25 Fino	+	−	+	A	+	A	+	−	A	+	+P	+P
26 Dooley	A	+	+	+	A	A	+	−	+	−	+	−
27 Gwinn	−	−	−	−P	A	A	−	−	−	−P	−	−
28 St. George	−	−	−	+P	−	−	−	−P	−	−	+	−
29 Wharton	−	−	+	−	−	A	−	−	+P	−	−	+
31 Taylor	−	−	−	+	−P	−	−	−P	−P	+	+	+
32 Kearney	−	+P	−P	A	A	A	−P	−	−P	A	−P	A
33 Kilburn	−P	+P	+	+	A	A	−	−	−P	−P	−P	−P
34 Williams	−P	−	+	A	A	A	A	−	−	−P	−P	A
35 Riehlman	−P	+	+	+P	−	−	−	−	+	−	+	+
36 Taber	−	−	−	+	−	−	−	−	−P	−	−	−
37 Robison	−	+	+	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
38 Keating	−	+	+	+	−	−	+	−P	+	−	+	−
39 Ostertag	−	−	+	+	−	−	−	+	−	−	−	−
40 Miller	−	−	+	A	−P	−	−	−	−	−P	−P	A
41 Radwan	A	−P	A	A	+P	A	−P	−P	−P	−P	A	A
42 Pillion	−	−	+	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
43 Reed	−	−	−	−	−	A	−	−	−	−	−	−
NORTH CAROLINA												
1 Bonner	−	−	+	+	−	−	−	A	−	A	+	−
2 Fountain	−	−	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	+	−
3 Barden	−	−	−	−	−P	−	−	A	−	A	A	−
4 Cooley	−	−	+	+	−	−	−	+	+	+	+	−
5 Scott	−	−P	+	−	−	A	−	−	−	−	−	−
6 Durham	−	−	+	+	−	−	−	+	−	A	+	−
7 Lennon	−	−P	+	−	−	−	−	−	+	−	−	−
8 Kitchin	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	A	−	−
9 Alexander	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	A	−	−	−	−

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Issue No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11 Whitener	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	+	−
12 Shuford	−P	−P	A	A	A	A	−P	A	−P	A	A	A
10 Jonas	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
NORTH DAKOTA												
AL Burdick	A	A	+	−P	+P	+P	+P	−P	−P	−P	+P	+P
AL Krueger	−	+	−	−	−	−	−	−P	−	−	−	−
OHIO												
6 Polk	+	+	+	−	−	−	+	+	+	+	+	+
9 Ashley	+P	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
18 Hays	+	+	−	+	+	−P	+	+	+	+	+	+
19 Kirwan	+	+	+	+	−P	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
20 Feighan	+	+	+	+	−	−	−	A	−	+	+	+
21 Vanik	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+P	+P	+P
1 Scherer	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−P	−	−	−	−
2 Hess	−	−	−	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
3 Schenck	−	−	+	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
4 McCulloch	−P	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
5 Clevenger	−	−	−	+	−	A	−	−	−	−	−	−
7 Brown	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
8 Betts	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
10 Jenkins	−P	−P	−P	−P	A	A	−P	−P	−P	−P	−P	A
11 Dennison	−	+	+	+	−	−	+	−	−	−	−	−
12 Vorys	−	A	+	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
13 Baumhart	−	−	−	+	−	−	−	−	+	+P	+P	−P
14 Ayres	−	−	+	+	−	−	+	−	+	A	+	−
15 Henderson	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
16 Bow	−	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
17 McGregor	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
22 Bolton	−	−	+	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
23 Minshall	−	+	+	−	−	A	−	−	−	−	−	−
OKLAHOMA												
2 Edmondson	+	+	−	A	A	−	A	+	+	+	+	+
3 Albert	+	+	+	+	−	−	−	+	+	+	+	+
4 Steed	+	+P	−	−P	A	−	−	+	+	−	+	+
5 Jarman	A	+	−	+	−	−	−	+	−	+	+	+
6 Morris	+	+P	−P	A	A	A	−P	A	A	+	+	+
1 Belcher	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	+	−
OREGON												
2 Ullman	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3 Green	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
4 Porter	+P	+	A	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1 Norblad	−	+	+	+	−	−	−	−	+	−	+	−
PENNSYLVANIA												
1 Barrett	+	+	+	+	+	−P	+	+	+	+	+	+
2 Granahan	+	+	+	+	+	−	+	+	+	+	+	+
3 Byrne	+	+	+	+	+	−	+	+	+	+	+	+
4 Nix (Sworn in 6/4/58)		+	+	+	+	−	+	+	+	+	+	+
5 Green	+	+	+	+	+	−P	+	+	+	+	+	+
11 Flood	+	+	−	+	−	−	+	+	+	+	+	−
14 Rhodes	+	+	+	+	+	−	+	+	+	+	+	+
15 Walter	+P	−	+	+	−	−	−	+	+	+	+	+
21 Dent	+	+	−	+	+	−	+	+	+	+	+	−
25 Clark	+	+	−	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
26 Morgan	+	+	−	+	+	−	+	+	+	+	+	−
28 Eberharter	+	+	+	A	+P	A	+P	+P	+P	+	+	+
30 Holland	+	+	+	+	+	−	+	+	+	+	+	+
6 Scott	A	+P	+	+	A	−	+	+	+	+	+	+
7 James	−P	−P	+	A	−	A	−P	−P	−P	−P	−P	A
8 Curtin	−	+	+	+	−	−	+	+	+	+	+	−
9 Dague	−	−	+	+	A	−	−	−	−	+	−	−
10 Carrigg	−	+	−	+	−	−	+	+	+	+	+	+
12 Fenton	−	−	−	+	−	−	−	+	+	+	−	−
13 LaFore	−	+	+	+	−	−	−	−	+	−	−	−
16 Mumma	−	−	+	+	−	−	−	−	−	+	−	−
17 Bush	−	−	+	+	−	−	−	−	−	+	−	−
18 Simpson	−	−	−	+P	−	A	−	−	−	−	−	−
19 Stauffer	−	−	+	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
20 Van Zandt	+	+	−	+	−	−	+	+	+	+	+	−
22 Saylor	+	+	−	−	−	A	+	+	−	+	+	−
23 Gavin	−	−	−	−	−	−	+	−	−	+	−	−
24 Kearns	−	+	−	+	A	−	A	−	+	−	−	−
27 Fulton	+	+	+	+	−	A	+	+	+	+	+	+
29 Corbett	+	+	+	+	−	−	+	−	+	+	+	+
RHODE ISLAND												
1 Forand	+	+P	+	+	+	−	+	+	+	+	+	+
2 Fogarty	+	+	−	+	−	−P	+	+	+	+	+	+
SOUTH CAROLINA												
1 Rivers	−	−	−	−	−P	A	−	+	−P	−	−	−
2 Riley	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	+	−
3 Dorn	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	+	−
4 Ashmore	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	+	−
5 Hemphill	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	+	−
6 McMillan	−	−	−	−	−	A	−	A	−	−	+	−

Issue No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SOUTH DAKOTA												
1 McGovern	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
2 Berry	−	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
TENNESSEE												
3 Frazier	+	−	+	+	−	−	−	+	+P	+	+	+
4 Evans	+	+	+	+	−	A	−	+	+P	+	+	−
5 Loser	+	+P	A	−P	−	−	−	A	A	−	+	−
6 Bass	+	+	+	−	A	A	−	A	+	+	+	+
7 Murray	−	−	+	−	−	−	−	−	A	−	−	−
8 Everett	+	−	+	−	−	−	−	+	+	+	+	−
9 Davis	+	+	+	+	−	−	−	+	A	−	+	−
1 Reece	−	+P	−	−P	−	A	−	−	−	−	−	−
2 Baker	−	+	−	+	−	−	−	−	−P	+	+	+
TEXAS												
1 Patman	+	−	+	+	−	−	−	+	+	+	+	+
2 Brooks	+	−	+	+	−	−	+	+	+	+	+	+
3 Beckworth	+	+	−	+	−	−	−	+	+	+	+	+
6 Teague	−P	−	−	−	−	−	−	+	−	A	+P	−P
7 Dowdy	−	−	−	−	−	A	−	−	−	−	−	−
8 Thomas	+	−	+	−	−	−	+	+	+	+	+	+
9 Thompson	+	+P	+	−	−	−	−	+	+	+	+	+
10 Thornberry	+	−	+	A	−P	A	−	+	+	+	+	+
11 Poage	+	−	+	−	−	−	−	A	+	−	+	+
12 Wright	+	+	+	+	−	−	−	+	+	+	+	+
13 Ikard	+	−	+	+	−	−	−	+P	+	+	+	+
14 Young	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	+	+	+	+	+
15 Kilgore	−	−	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	+	−
16 Rutherford	+	−	+	−	−	−	−	+	−	−	+	+
17 Burleson	+	−	−	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
18 Rogers	A	−	−	−	+	−	−	+	−	−	+	−
19 Mahon	+	−	+	+	−	−	−	−	+	−	+	+
20 Kilday	+	−	+	+	−	A	−	+	+	+	+	+
21 Fisher	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
AL Dies	−P	−P	A	−P	A	A	−P	A	−P	A	A	A
5 Alger	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
UTAH												
1 Dixon	−	+	+	+	−	−	−	−	+	−	−	−
2 Dawson	−	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	+	−	−	−
VERMONT												
AL Prouty	+	+	+	+	−	−	−	−P	+	A	A	A
VIRGINIA												
1 Robeson	−	−	+P	−P	A	A	−P	A	−P	−P	−P	A
2 Hardy	−	−	+	−	−	−	−	A	−	−	+	−
3 Gary	−	−	+	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
4 Abbitt	−	−	+	−P	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
5 Tuck	−	−	+	−	−	−	−	A	−	−	−	−
7 Harrison	−P	−	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
8 Smith	−	−	+	−	−	−	−	−	−P	−	−	−
9 Jennings	−	+	+	−	−	−	−	+	+	+	+	+
6 Poff	−	−	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
10 Broyhill	−	−	+	+	−	−	−	−	+	−	+	−
WASHINGTON												
AL Magnuson	+	+	+	+	−	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
1 Pelly	−	+	+	+	−	−	−	+	−	−	+	+
2 Westland	−	+	+	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	+	−
3 Maek	−	+	−	−	−	A	−	−	−	−	+	−
4 Holmes	−	+	+	+	−	−	+	−	+	+	+	+
5 Horan	−	+	−	+	−	−	−	−	+	+	+	+
6 Tollefson	−	+	−	+	−	−	+	A	+	+	+	+
WEST VIRGINIA												
2 Staggers	+P	+	−	+	−	−	+	+	+	+	+P	−
3 Bailey	+	−	−	−	−	A	+	+	+	+	+	−
5 Kee	+	+	−	−	−	−	+	+	+	+	+	−
6 Byrd	+	+	−	−	−	−	+	+	+	+	+	−
1 Moore	−	−	−	−P	−	−	+	+	+	+	+	−
4 Neal	−	−P	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	A	−	−
WISCONSIN												
4 Zablocki	+	+	+	+	A	−	+	+	+	+	+	+
5 Reuss	+	+	+	−	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
9 Johnson	+	+	+	+	−	−	+	+	+	+	+	+
1 VACANCY												
2 Tewes	−	+	+	+	−	−	−	−	+	−	+	−
3 Withrow	+	−	−	−	−	A	+	−	+	+	+	+
6 Van Pelt	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
7 Laird	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
8 Byrnes	−	−	−	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
10 O'Konski	+	+	−	−	−	−	+	+	+	+	+	+
WYOMING												
AL Thompson	−	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−

These are ADA ratings; to obtain conservative ratings, reverse the pluses and minuses.

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